IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUD. denly and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of obaeco you must have some stimulant, and in most cases, the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morpine, or other

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> Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. Hornick, Supt. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical & M'I'g Co., La Crosse, Wis-Dear Sirs:-I have been a tobacco flend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my pheician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being, at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac," and various other remedies, but without necess, until I accidentally learned of your "Baco-Cure." Three weeks ago today I commenced using your preparation, and today I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has com pletely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

### SOCIETIES.

White Oaks Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M

Regular communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited. A. L. PARKER, W. M. M. H. Koch, Secretary.

Baxter Lodge No. 9, K, of P.

Meets Thursday evening of each week at Taliaferro hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. GEORGE KETTH, C. C.

JOHN BOHNETT,, K. of R. & S.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, L O. O. F

Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Taliaferro Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. JOS. GRIESHABER, N. G.

W. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY. Methodist Church,

Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Sunday School in morning at 10 o.clock. Prayer meeting every Wedne day evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THOS. HODGSON, Pastor.

Plymouth Congregational Church, Preaching Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday even ing at 8.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock every Sanday morning.

Wednesday evening at 8.

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## Yours very truly.

Congressman Hermann Relates a Thrilling Story.

A VETERAN SCOUT'S BRAVE DEED.

The Capture of Mrs. Geisel and Her Baby. The Ransom-Congressman Jerry Simpson's First Speech-How He Saved the Ship and Cargo.

[Copyright, 1805.]

Congressman Hermann of Oregon tells an Indian story with which he was personally connected. It is a very good story too. "Back in 1856," begins Mr. Hermann, "a German family named Geisel lived near the mouth of Rogue river, Oregon, not far from the frontier of California. They kept a sort of inn and trading post and were very nice people. Geisel panned out some gold from the surrounding streams when business was dull in the store. The family consisted of the father, the mother, three boys of 12, 10 and 6 years and an infant daughter. The farm was on a high bluff, the base of which was lapped by the waves of the Pacific ocean. In the rear rose the majestic mountains. It was a most beautiful spot. Plenty of Indians lived back in the mountains, but they were peaceful. Many of them used to come into our settlement-for I lived there myself, you should know, and was an eyewitness of the scenes I am about to describe-to get odd jobs of work to do for the whites. The Geisel family had in their employ an Indian named Komlux, and he was free to come and go as he liked. He often slept in a shed in the rear of the house. The family had every confidence in him.

"On the night of Feb. 22, 1856, Christian Endeavor service every Washington's birthday, the settlers were to celebrate with a dance at the fort, which was then under command of Colonel Ben Wright, an Indian agent, and afterward famous as a participant in the Modoc massacre. Ben Wright was seen, but at that time he was living with an Indian woman. Well, the Geisel family had for some reason decided not to attend the dance. They had retired for the night, when about midnight there came a rap at their door. 'That must be Komlux,' said Geisel; 'I wiil let him in.' He had scarcely unlatched the door when it was thrown



in full war paint pushed in, with their tomahawks uplifted. Geisel was thrown SUNDAY EDITION. (18 PAGES, YEAR, \$2.50 and had no time to defend himself before the foremost Indian aimed a blow at his head with a tomahawk. It grazed his temple. His cry aroused Mrs. Geisel, who sprang out of bed with the baby in her arms and rushed to the asgistance of her husband. As the second blow of the murderous weapon descended upon the head of its victim Geisel fell back into his wife's arms, and the blow which killed the father cut off the little finger of one of the baby's

"Mrs. Geisel was tied hand and foot. Then the red devils went into the sleeping rooms and brought out the boys, one by one, and while the little fellows were rubbing their sleepy eyes and trying to realize what it was all about the Indians butchered them over the body of their father and before the eyes of their distracted mother. The maranders looted the store, carried off everything they could lug, including a bag of gold

Although it was decided a handful of settlers could not attack the Indian stronghold with any hope of success, there was a general opinion that some effort must be made to rescue Mrs. Gei-

dust containing \$1,000, and set fire to the buildings. Then they escaped to the

mountains, a distance of about seven

miles, carrying with them Mrs. Geisel

and the baby. The poor woman begged

to be killed, but was reserved as a cap-

tive, the property of the chief of the tribe. She was clad only in her night-

dress, without shoes or stockings on her

feet, and in this plight was compelled to walk over the rough roads and paths

"The flames in the sky informed all of us at the fort that the Indians had

arisen, and messengers were at once dis-patched to San Francisco for troops.

to the mountain recess

sel from her fate. What we could not do by strength of arms we hoped to do by strategy, and fortune favored us in this. The next day one of our scouting parties captured an Indian woman, who turned out to be the wife of a chief, and at once the suggestion was made that she might be exchanged for Mrs. Geisel. A council of war was held, and soon the question was asked, 'Who will make the attempt to effect an exchange of prisoners?' Old man Brown, a veterar scout, with his rugged, bronzed features his buckskin suit, his rough speechmay God bless him-was the first to

speak.
"'I'll do it,' he said simply.
"'But the Indians are likely to prove treacherous and to kill you, said the chairman of the council.

"'It don't much matter if they do," replied the old scout. 'I'm not afraid of 'em. I'll take the Indian woman along, TOLD BY FAMOUS MEN. and I'll exchange her for Mrs. Geisel and the babby.'

"In a short time Brown started on his errand. The Indian woman was with him. We watched him as long as we could see him. Finally he approached the Indian position and displayed a white flag. The Indians knew well enough what that meant, and they sent a chief out to meet him. This chief proved to be a man of intelligence and of pretty good character for an Indian. He recognized the amenities of the situation and promised to deal fairly. Just the same old Brown would not permit him to come nearer than 20 feet to the spot where he and the Indian woman were standing. Brown told this chief that his business was to exchange an Indian woman for Mrs. Geisel and the baby, and that if any harm were done to Mrs. Geisel or the child or to him every Indian in the tribe would be killed as soon as the soldiers could come from the south. He also said Mrs. Geisel was to be brought out to meet him by one Indian, and that if two came he would not consent to the exchange. These terms were agreed to and carried out to the letter. The same Indian brought Mrs. Geisel and the baby down to the meeting place, and the exchange was made.

"I'll never forget the scene which we witnessed that afternoon," continued Congressman Hermann, "when old Brown came down the mountain side carrying the wee baby in his arms and leading poor Mrs. Geisel, still attired in her torn and tattered nightdress, by the hand. A great shout went up in the settlement, and a party of us rushed out to meet them and escort them to the fort in triumph."

Congressman Simpson In a Shipwre Storm and shipwreck led Jerry Simpson to make his first public speech. It was away back in 1878. Jerry was in nd of the barge J. H. Rutter which, in tow of the steamer V. H. Ketcham, left the port of Chicago Oct. 29 and ran into what is remembered to this day as one of the worst storms that ever swept over Lake Michigan. "The nor'wester struck us off Point

Betsey," said Jerry Simpson, in telling the story to some of his congressional friends last winter. "The seas began to run mast high. We went on with difficulty till about midnight, when the hawser between my boat and the steamer parted in the strain. The barge immediately swung into the trough of the sea and broke her steering gear. She was well nigh unmanageable, but I ordered out the anchors, and we succeeded in dropping them and in getting a hold some miles off Ludington. A lifeboat tried to reach us from the shore, but was mable to do so on account of the heavy sea. Next morning the storm had moderated to some extent, and a government tug came out to us from Ludington, bringing with it a barge with which to save some of our cargo.

"Then the tug carefully approached us on the lee side and put aboard 81 men who had been brought out to transfer our cargo to the barge. I set them to work shifting the load in order to help the vessel ride out the waves, when the storm broke out again with redoubled fury. Our anchorage gave way, and we were set adrift. The waves rolled over us, and I knew that if we did not run aground pretty soon we should founder, and there was not much choice of evils. Our cargo consisted of est and most treacherous sort of a cargo a skipper can have in his hold in rough weather. The rye kept running to one side till our ship was frightfully listed, and, in fact, the water was standing ankle deep upon the lee side of our deck. The seas were now running pretty high, and it looked as if we were in a tight fix. I ordered the longshoremen to take to the rigging and to hold on with a death grip in order to avoid being washed away. In a few minutes the crew and I had to do the same thing. We climbed into the upper rigging with the seas boiling through and over our poor craft below us. I felt particularly sad when I saw my trunk and all my best clothes go floating by. By this time the ship was pounding very hard on the bottom, and as every big sea struck her I thought it would be the last and that she would break in two and go to pieces.

"Fully 5,000 people were gathered on the shore watching our struggle

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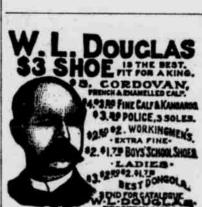
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Ozenne Stege Line, and when they reach White Oaks to stop at the Hotel Ozanas, where they will be taken care of as welas if at their mothers' homes. We strive to serve the public-

against the elements and wondering if we should be able to reach the shore alive. Twenty-four hours we stuck to the rigging, and pretty dreary work it was, you may imagine, but we knew the gallant crews of the life saving service were coming, and we had encouragement to hold out. Finally the lifeboat reached us, and the longshoremen were sent ashore on the first trip. Then the crew and I followed. When we stepped upon the shore the people gave us a royal welcome. They gathered about us with dry clothing, with hot coffee and food. Nothing was too good for us. As soon as we had been warmed and fed they insisted I should tell them all about the shipwreck. They led the way to a public hall, set me upon the platform and told me to go ahead. In this way I was induced to make my first speech in public, and I think it was the best speech I ever made. I know my heart was full, and there is nothing like sincerity and feeling if you want to impress an audience.

Jerry Simpson is too modest to tell all of the story of that shipwreck, and there are to this day records in Chicago and traditions along the great lakes which speak of the manner in which he saved his ship, of his bravery and good seamanship and of the fact that like a true sailor man he was the last to leave the threatened craft. For 24 hours, with all hope apparently gone, the fu-ture congressman held the Rutter to his anchor in the fury of the cross seas, and he eventually saved the ship and most of her cargo.

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> Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M.

July 5th. 1895. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intentio to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver, of U. S. Land Office, at Las Cruces, N. M., on AUGUST 19th, 1895, Almer N. Blaser, of Tularosa, N. M., who made Homestead Application No. 2223, for the Wid of NW 1. BB 14 of NW 14 and SW 14 NEW Sec. 28, Tp. 14 S, B to E.

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Edwin J. Dawlin, Thomas Storden, Francisco Saiena, Juan Saiena, Tularosa, New Mex.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regula-19,000 bushels of rye, and any sailor tions of the Interior Department, why such will tell you that is about the slipperiopportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnessee of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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amed settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the Register or Recorder of U. S. Land office at Las Cruces, N. M., on August 19th, 1895, viz: LILLIE J. DAWLIN, formerly LILLIE J. ANDERSON, of Tularosa, N. M. who made Homestead Application No. 1868, for the B E 1 of SE M. Sec 31, W 15 of S W 14 and N E 14 of SW %, Sec. 32, T 14 S. R 9 E. She names the following witnesses to prove

Notice For Publication

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M.

Notice is hereby given that the following

her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: All of

Almer N. Blazer' Thomas Stogden, Francisco Salens, Juan Salens,

Tularosa, N. M.

July 5th, 1895,

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. JOHN D. BRYAN, Register.



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